Is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning. Price \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5. NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Is published every Saturnay Morning, at the low pri-of \$2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or copies for \$24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Peace.
The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening

"We are enabled to say that there are letters in the city from Members of Congress, of both parties. which declare in the most unequivocal terms that the outline of a Treaty, or arrangement, has been receiv propositions originally made by Mr. Trist to the Mexican Commissioners, and that it will be ac

The Law of Rights and the Law of Remedies At length the public have something in the shape

of a report from the two commissioners appointed to revise the Common Law, who did not, with Mr. Collier, resign their offices. The gist of their argument is, that as the boundaries between the Court, undertook to defend Doorism. If he was no aws of rights and of remedies, (as between common law and equity (are rather indistinct, they cannot be expected to show to the Legislature and the country what they have done for the last twelvemonth till the Commissioners on Practice enlighten The Legislature of 1847 was evidently the worthy Mr. John Fine seems to be, and it appointed Commissioners from whom nothing but excases could be expected. The reasons of Messrs Robertson and Worden, if good for not reporting progress, if they have made any, are equally got and the public to see, either in type or manuscript. the result of their first year's labors, until 1849. they are equally good as an excuse for doing noth

We are very much mistaken if this Legislatur will deny themselves and their constituents the pleasure of knowing what three Commissioners. 1849, on the plea that they cant tell what to exhibit till three other Commissioners, to whom a different task was assigned, shall conclude their labors. and report their system in full. If the boundary is indistinct on one side is it clear on the other? Why had we not also the practice Commissioners reporting that they must wait for the action of their

ertson that it would be more becoming to call upon, or send, to Messrs, Graham, &c. for information, as to their system, than to make excuses for having

To make a long story short, if Messrs. Robertso. and Worden feel either unable or un willing to con plete the task assigned to them, the sooner they follow their late colleague's example and retire the better. There are those who have both th will and the ability to carry out this vast measur of reform, and who would have no objections to le were about. The sooner the country allows such men to immortalize themselves by connecting their names with a work greater than even the Code Napoleon the better.

After referring to the Constitution, the stratutes. and Worden complain of the indefinite characters

Although they have not chosen to let the country know what course they are taking, it might have been expected that they would invite Mr. Hawley. as Mr. Collier's successor, to examine what has been done, and to unite with, or dissent from their opinion. He stands in the stead of a Commissione to whom the Assembly's resolution was sent-They did not so much as consult him!

Their letter is dated the 23d inst. and we quote the pith of it :

The "remedial law," without a forced construction may be made to embrace the administration of remedies which involve the whole doctrine of evidence on which

the Constitution.

It is, therefore, impossible to present a connected seri-

The Journal of Commerce has advices from Monterey, stating that Commodore Shubrick of the squadron has determined on the capture of San Blas. Acapulco and Tehuantepec in addition to Guaymas and Mazatlan, whose capture has been already announced. When this shall have been accou plished Mexico will not have possession of single port worthy of the name on either ocean. A

correspondent writing from Monterey, Oct. 10, says: correspondent writing from Monterey, Oct. 10, says:

The advance party of the emigrant column for this sesson, is already in California. We have ceased counting their wagons,—and as for the emigrants, you might as well attempt to number the trees which wave over them. These emigrants would have actiled the fate of California without any declaration of war with Mexico. They might be perhaps have had a little fighting here between themselves and the natives, but their triumph was sure, not only in their courage and skill, but in their overpowering numbers. Monterey has still Mr. Colton of the Navy, as Alcalde.—He tried hard to set off when his year wan on, but the new Monterey has still Mr Colton of the Navy, as Alcalde.

He tried hard to get off when his year was no, but the perpendicular to the perpendicular to the perpendicular to the properties of the present. The citizens have offered to send for his family, but he has decided to return home in the Congress when she goes. His popularity lies in his energy, impairtial administration of justice, and the extensive improvements he is effecting in the city. Among these is a large large stone edifice, designed for public schools. It is a superbuilding; the citizens call it Colton Hall. W. M. Q.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1849

ASTRONOMY.

LECTURE IL... BY J. P. NICHOL. LL. D. Seported for The Tribune by O. Dyer, Phonographic write

a degree of enthusiasm seldom, if ever before extended to a Scientific Lecturer. It seemed as though do up all their cheering before the Lecture was commenced, but notwithstanding their very liberal bestowal of anticipatory applause, their outbursts of approbation during the delivery of the Lecture satisfied a "Returned Hero" It was really gratifying to witness the engerness with which the large and intelligent audience listened to the eloquent jecturers lucid and glowing exposition of the abstruse principles and sublime accomplishments of

Astronomical Science. After the applause with which he was welcomed

had subsided. Prof. Nichol spoke as follows : Lables and Gentlemen: I endeavored to explain in my last Lecture what lights have now reached us respecting the arrangement of the Stellar Universe. Upon examination we find that the brilliant orbs which compose this vast Uniinto single groups or clusters, a few of which have been analyzed by the telescope. The forms of some of these groups, as unfolded by the power of those mighty instruments, are certainly most strange, and, whether the inference be correct or

I attempted, in my previous Lecture, to lay before the audience those great lights which we have ob-tained with regard to the structure of our great Stellar Heavens—to show that instead of the Stars being distributed throughout all space, our Heavens are but a simple cluster, a group.—a limited, defi-nite and peculiarly shaped group. The nearest approach to the shape of this group may be found in the diagram before you. [Here the lecturer pointed to a large diagram representing an im-mense spherical cluster of stars, with the sun in the center—the stars of the recorded from the Stellar Heavens-to show that instead of the Stars

In connection with this claster, the telescope has shown as a vast variety of others, whose forms are likewise, so very capricious and irregular, that when we look at them, we feel the conviction that is nothing in favor of it except a probability—we shall find, by an examination of our own Stellar Hoavens, proof on every side and in every appreciable form, that their characteristic is action and connection in a systematic manner by develoing internal motion. Unfortunately, however, his time astronomical instruments had not behis time astronomical instruments had not been brought to such a state of perfection as would enable this conjecture to be verified. His ideas did not lead to any definite result nor could they, as science then existed. But they were subse-quently revived with great energy by Herschel, under auspices much more favorable. Herschel, however, did not know that Mitchell had preceded his children were lest. He was lost in attempting to save his family. Mrs. Page was saved.

The steamer Monterey, going up stream, was the first bost which came to the assistance of the Valabasha, and her officers rendered very assistance to the unfortunate sufferers that humanity could dictate. She succeeded in rescuing two persons, who were clinging to the radder of rescuing two persons, who were clinging to the radder of rescuing two persons, who were clinging to the radder of the Yalabasha, as she drifted down stream. The kindness and humanity of Mr. Choppin, opposite whose plantation the disaster occurred, is spoken of in the highest terms by the surviving passengers. His house was thrown open to all, and clothing furnished to those who had escaped the conflavration with only might clothes. Among the many that these stars existed in the heavens but they had never been subjected to an exthat the naked eye cannot appreciate the interval in motion? Is our old idea that the whole planetary between them. Previous to Herschel's time it system is simply lying apart in one nook of space. that they were in immediate proximity, and not apparent merely, as had formerly been supposed.

hersenel was attracted to this peculiar class of bodies, with reference to the problem called to problem of the parallax, and his telescope soon enabled him to discover that there were many more such stars than could be explained on the old hypo-

magnitude. It will be seen that it may be calcu-lated upon the hypothesis that the stars are dis-tributed in a random or average manner through the heavens, how many of such mere optical combinaheavens, now many of such mere optical combina-tions might be formed within those spheres; and Herschei discovered that the number actually exist-ing so immensely exceeded the number which thus might be produced that a new explanation was need. Like Mitchell, too, he ventured on the predic-tion that the reality of this system would be found manifested by the fact of the bodies rolling around their common center of gravity in mighty orbits: and fortunately the verification was in this case determination of the periods and motions of the double stars have constituted one of the most bril-liant and fertile departments of Astronomy from Herschel's time until now. This was a phenome-non new in science, two grand primary orbs being found in special union and moving through great

I am very seed at the audience should reat all resemble the stone of our planets round their centre, the Scn. There are, in fact, two orbs

great centre in correct courses. The motions and periods of some of these have also been ascertained. Sometimes we find the three Stars moving around a common centre; at other times two of the Stars are found moving round the third as their centre. You must recollect that these are combinations

stars. There is a very beautiful one of this kind in the Constellation of the Lyre. When we look at a bright star in that constellation, it has a very pecu-liar aspect. It is not so round and distinct as stars nary. We find that each two double star-a system of themselves-and then the the mechanism that sustains a System like this. low the comparatively simple movements that take place within our own Solar System, how useless to attempt to apply them to unwind the mechanism of Systems like these, every one of which is probably surrounded by its own System of Planets!— (Great applause) I should mention, with respect to this fourfold System in the Constellation of the the other is about twice that, and the period before the whole System returns to its original state is not less than a million of years. But that period is small indeed, compared with some that I shall

doubt, that in so far as we find minor groups within our gainxy, we discern mechanism and change, and we may venture to apply the same conjecture to still greater masses, but before entering upon that double stars is, that the law sustaining these wonderful mechanisms is the same that sustains our own system—the law of gravitation discovered by Newton. Those far off suns are moving around in their mighty orbits in obedience to that simple law which causes the apple to fall to the ground, they wheel around their common centers of gravity in

move.

There is a curious physical fact also connected with these double stars. Generally speaking, we find that the two stars exhibit different colors. We find them exhibiting the colors of the two extremes

white light which we receive from the Sun is com-posed of a number of different colors, which are blended together in his beam. In the case of these ing only a red sun above the horizon, and at others being illuminated by the blue one. If one consid-ers how much of the characters of the living fami-

find it to be the character of the minor groups with-in our galaxy to exhibit a systematic independ-ence of their constituents and a consequent mechan-ism and motions. And now raising our thoughts Universe, what are those mighty firmanents, those gorgeous systems lying apart in Space the larger ones? That just as the four-fold group in Lyra or as proudly in the Pleiads, even the multi-tudes of spherical clusters or those mere irregular ones are also united into separate schemes inter-nally consistent by their evidently to find activity prevailing also among the single suns, and as of those our own orb is what we know best, this will probably be easiest estab-lished by observing whether our sun is fixed in one portion of space or is passing onward through some The question that arises then is this: Is our Sun

ens, but they had never been subjected to an examination sufficiently accurate to enable Astronomers to determine their constitution and the laws which guide their motions. It was not supposed that they were so near each other as they have since been ascertained to be. I will illustrate this point in the following manner: Suppose I look at these two lights from such a direction that they shall be in nearly the same line of vision. If I did not know that this large space existed between them, I would suppose, from their appearance, that they lay in the same immediate neighborhood. Here you will observe was the difficulty attending the solution previous to Herschel's time, of the self, because we, partaking of his motion, would not have it in our power to ascertain that motion has much as we are going on in the same path. The only mode by which it could be deduced was this: If the sun were moving through the heavens, the stars around him would seem to be altering their position." Suppose for instance, to illustrate Her schel's idea, that there is a cluster of trees before me and another cluster behind me. Now if I were to move from one toward the other, the cluster which I approach would seem to be opening up, while the cluster from which I was departing would catalogues, discovered that just exactly such changes were going on among them. In the direction of the constellation Hercules the stars appeared to be open ing out, while the stars in the opposite part of the heavens seemed to be getting closer to each other. Now, said he, " Is not this all I could expect to see a the San was actually moving them above here. the Sun was actually moving through the heavens !"
Accordingly he was daring enough to infer that
this was the case and he said our great Sun is moving on with all his satelites toward the constella-tion Hercules. Again he said, "If it be true that the Sun is sweeping through space, then it will be found that the stars in all parts of the heavens are changthat the stars in all parts of the heavens are changing; not merely those in the region toward which the Sun is moving and from which he is departing, but sideways over all the heavens will distinct changes among the stars be apparent. To litustrate again. Suppose for instance that I was moving through this room. All the objects in it, on either side of me, would appear to be moving backward. So has it been found to be with regard to the whole mass of the stars. They all negard the plan whole mass of the stars. They all present the phe-nomena as if they were being passed by the Son. Since Herschel's time these motions have been scanned with the utmost precision, and his conjec-ture has been most thoroughly confirmed. There cannot, then, be a doubt that our great Sun, carry.

The periods of these goods stars exhibit the greatest variety. Some are very long, while others are comparatively short. In some the revolution takes place in fourteen years. The period of one in the constellation of the Crown is forty three years. Castor, in the constellation of the Twing has a period of 915, year, while the Twing has a period of 915, year, and the start of the Sideriel paraliax—to measure hundred thousand miles [200,000] per second, would take ten years to travel from that remote orb to the

know the actual distance of this star from us, and the quantity it is moving through the sky every year, we can convert that motion into miles and can thus ascertain how many miles it moves in a year. Now the question is, to what is this motion due, to the motion of the star or the motion of the Sun? Note the problem. The star is seeming to move every year through the sky, and now what causes this apparent motion? We find the star is moving, exactly in the direction it would annear

as the human race will endure, this motion will be sufficient, within the endless cycles of time, com-pletely to change the aspect of our heavens. One can go forward, in imagination to the view.

as the human race will endure, this motion will be sufficient, within the endless cycles of time, completely to change the aspect of our heavens. One can go forward, in imagination, to the time when the Constellations that now shine so brightly or or our shall be rolled away to some remote confine of space, and their places be occupied by other suns as bright and beautiful as they.

If we are going toward this star 61 Cygni at the rate of four hundred thousand (400,000) miles per bour, we will reach the extremity of our Stellar (Cluster in about two hundred millions of years (200,000,000). These periods may seem incomprehe hemsible. They indeed seem vast compared with human annis, but they are brief when laid bestide the annals of our Globe. If Geology is not the sheerest fishle—if we are not to return to the old conceptions, that the rocks with their entombed recatures have been laid down there purposely as the most mocking of enigmas—enigmas that seem to have nearing and yet have none—then during the vastest of the periods of which we have been speaking, our chief existing mountains were in being, rearing their peaks toward different constellations and surviving in their littleness and fragility even these immense transitions. Extend now what seems true of the Sun to his other associated ords and where is the repose—where the stability of our Harvers. Because these very stars which shine on us, also shone ever the Chaldeans, we spoke other clusters a being cernal. Alas in o, neither Space nor Time are the acres of repose, and even our most stable existences are the seats and subjects of activities and ever revolving change, whose ultimate to bject is known to God alone.

It seems them, Isdies and gentlemen, as far as we can judge from the aspects of the bodies around us, thut we may consider our great cluster as being the case of their change leaves to the change of the periods of which we have b

istoree of the human race, is something like what we would learn concerning the terrestrial arrangement around us, if our knowledge were gained from a single glance of the eye, which was then shut again forever. [Applause.] No more, probably, than so passing a glance will man ever attain concerning the deaths of these nebular.

cerning the destiny of these nebular.

I shall venture no farther amid these immonalities. I shall not mock your imaginations by proposing to conduct them to still higher regions, away m the contemplation of the separate clusters up to the Universe as in aggregate, in which each stu-pendous group is only an individual. I shall not speak of these as related even like the single stars pendous group is only an individual. I shall not speak of these as related even like the single stars or of the awful motions and careers which must spring out of such relationship, but retiring at once from grandeurs it is not yet given to the human eye to contemplate, and from hights too dizzy for the firmest reason, let me conclude with one remark on a question that profoundly interests us all. Looking at these mighty motions occupying the infinitudes of space and apparently carrying on the great Universe through a course of majestic and ever varying developments, one cannot resist the inquiry, what are the forces that shape and sustain them? I do not mean the mere technical delinition of these forces, but what is their relation to the Divine Mind? When we speak of the power we force of gravitation, for instance, what is it that we really mean? Mas the word a distinct idea attached to it, or do we merely deceive and confuse ourselves by a phrase.—We use the word power to express something that uphoids an order, but on a close analysis of the material Universe we do not find aught existing there beyond simple sequence. Events follow each other in a regular order, and beyond this the Universe itself informs usof nothing. We cannot, however, get rid of the feeling that this order must be supported by something corresponding to an action of power or force, and therefore we feed impelled to inquire still more closely, whence we obtain our idea of power? Now it appears that this conception is obtained wholly from our experience of our mental actions. It is in fact synonymous with our conception of a free spiritual act, and therefore it seems necessary in order that the Unimous with our conception of a free spiritual act, and therefore it seems necessary in order that the Uni-verse be comprehensible that we recognize Deity not merely as the Creator but as the ever-present Preserver, Sustainer and efficient Cause of all phe-

in motion I is our old idea that the whole planetary system is simply lying apart in one nook of space, correct; or, on the contrary, is our sun passing with his whole attendance is not even the Almighty's minister; the order of the material world however close and firm is not so we name them, which express that the silences, and to whose guardianship he has entrusted all things that so he himself might repose. Not above, below and around them is God, there his universal presence speaking to finite creations through finite forms a language which only the living heart can understand. In the rain and sunshine. heart can understand. In the rain and sunshine, in the soft zephyr, in the cloud, the torrent and the thunder, in the bursting blessoms and the fading branch, in the revolving season, and the rolling star there is the Infinite Essence and the mystic development of his Will. [Great and continued applause.]

By Telegraph to The Tribune. LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

MORNING REPORT.
SENATE... ALEANT, Jan 29-2 P. M.
Mr. BOND reported a bill in relation to Brookly

Correspondence of The Trioune.

All Saints Church, in Moyamensing, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, was dedicated by Bishop Potter yesterday.

A meeting of the authorities of the City and Districts was held yesterday, in reference to a reorganization of the Fire Department. The project of a law was submitted and agreed to, and Committees appointed to arge its passage through the Legislature. As there is much political conflict between the City and Districts, it is very difficult to suit all parties, and this is one reason for the agravated riots we have.

VALENTINES AT WHOLESALE ONLY.—The clientines of imported valentines, at wholesale only, a complete assortment of imported valentines, at lower prices than they have ever hitherto been sold.

29 31° JOHN McKEWAN, 47 Fulton-et. THE COPARTNERSHIP herotofore existing onder the firm of BROWN & CLARK, Clothiers, 1994
Bower, New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the last firm are cotified to
settle the same with THOMAS H. CLARK—New York,
Jan. 1848.

THOMAS H. CLARK
THOMAS H

NOTICE.—The enterriber has this day admitted Mr. JOHN C. MOTLEY as a partner, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of J. K. HERRICK & CO. at the new store, 72 John et to which they are now removing.

J. R. HERRICK.

PEMOVAL.—JOHN JAT and MAUNSELL B. RFIELD have removed to the law offices. 20 Nassaust. opposite to the Post Office, recently occupied by Memra. Slosson & Schell—January 26, 1942.

NOTICE.—Merchants holding notes drawn or undorsed by either J. P. Tetcastie, T. H. Brooks, or C. C. Nichols, will please call on the subscriber.

123 34*

WM. SMITH, 424 Grand-st.

CASTORS—A fine according to the plain bottles, for sale at 6 Burling-eilp, by LUCIUS HART, late Boardman & Hart.

PHERNOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS,
FOWLERS & WELLS,
tilnets Hall. 131 Namemont, N. V.
Bonrd of Assistant Abbermen-January 17,
The following message was received from his honor
layor, returning the Report and Resolution in favor
dayor, returning the Report and Resolution in favor
dayor, returning the Report and Resolution in favor
dayor and the Bind. together with his reduce for withholding
sent therein.

a assent thereto.

The same was, on motion, ordered to be entered at large the journal, and published in one or more of the published the journal and published in one or more of the published the journal and the journal an

To the Hen, the Board of Assurant Alderman.

Outstands — I return berewith the Report and Resistant of 8 300 to the Issuring atomation of 8 300 to the Issuring the Station for the Shind, together with my reasons for with holding my assent therefore.

TEACHERS WANTED—Several first-class cape-rienced teachers, both male and female, may been of good situations South and North, by applying at the office of U. S. School Agency, 5 Beekman et. N. Y. 250 31.*

AGENTS WANTED—To whom a liberal enlary whose insured if they are of the right stripe, and he 825 to \$50; such only may apply at 64 Cortisaded. St. tienteel active bey, who can leave from \$3 to \$50 to they take, can make \$1 to \$1 50 per day. MR. F. A. NANTS is requested to call at 65 Murray et and obtain a letter of some importance 128 2 wood

BOARDING.

CORPORATIONNOTICES

Asylum.

TREADWELL moved to reconsider the vote on ton of Printing bill.

A. Fuller opposed the motion. If he vote of the bill he could not face his constituents. And could not be amended so as to secure he vote to reconsider.

Mr. Band said, if the object of the motion to reconsider was to get up an exciting debate, he was ready to meet it. He did not know but if a chance was given to blow off a little thunder as might tend to clear the political atmosphere.

The motion to reconsider was lost—Ayes 4: Cole. Cook. Fuller, Treadwell. Nays 24. So the bill is finally disposed of.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to amend the charter of the Hudson the said of the foot of Governeur street and the control of the foot of Wainsternet in the wasternet of the Bull way Associatio.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to amend the charter of the Hudson than Railway Associatio.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Emmet Society of Brooklyo.

Trings in Philadelphia.

And the printing of the Street Commissioner.

Purtablerura, Jan. 28, 1848.

Mayamenaing, under the Mayamenaing of the first day of July, 1849. And se hearby farther riven to the proprietors of one lying the second of the foot of the state of the south of the foot of the south of the second of the foot of the south of the second of the foot of the south of the south of the second of the foot of the south of the second of the foot of the south of the second of the south of the south of the second of the south of the

Bench warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Mesara Johnson and Brent, who are both out of the city, and it is thought with hostile intest.

LYALENTINES AT WHOLESALE ONLY.—The Gouverners great and the west of the expense of the gap possible to appropriate the great great and great grea

Office Croton Aqueduct Soars, Jun. 17, 1948. Ill to P2

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS OFFICE, No. T. Nessus-4.—Notice is hereby given to the relative and next of kin of GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of the City of New-York, lake seeman on board ship Probes, decembed, and who is alleged to have sied intestate, that the effected the said intestate in the hands of the public Administrator will be administrated and disposed of by him secondary to law, unless the same be claimed by some lawful excented or administrator of the desceaded, by the 24th day of Pabrany uext.—Dated New-York, January 24, 1846.

JAMES S. THAYER, Public Administrator.

124 lawful

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

VOL. VII. NO. 253.

District upon a colored man, was taken. Mr. Russey was confined at the time to his room by serious indisposition; it would have been ensafe for him to have attended the House, even if unsafe for him to have attended the House, even if he had known of the intended motion of the distinguished member from Ohio, unless from sickness. Mr. Russey has not lost a day of the session. He has been constant in his attendance at the House, and attentive to its proceedings.

And, talking of the injustice of The Tribune, another instance thereof may as well be adduced. A few days since, an article appeared in The Tribune ascribing to Mr. Secretary Masow the niving of assimilated rank to Persers and Surgeons.

wing of assimilated rank to Pursers and Surgeons n the Navy from the interested desire to improve he condition of his purser son. This is somewhat

of a mistake.

The assumption of the power to give rank to Surgeons originated with Mr. Secretary Banckoff, the author of a History of the United States; and of a letter to the Abolitionists, redolent of their doctrines. He it was who went out of the file of safe precedents, and gave to persons from civil life equal rank with men who had served long and acceptally in the service. Let the reproach their fall upon him—a reproach which Congress will do, probably, this session all in its power to remove by restoring things as they were. of a mistake.

Private bills consumed the time of the House this morning-Friday and Saturday being days set more successful in making the Court understand i

than he seemed to comprehend it himself, the defence must have recoiled upon its author. N. P. Trist and his Loco-Foco Friends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1848. Of this, in respect of those who sent him to Mex

ico, and their supporters here, Mr. TRIST might have been sure before he left Washington. Though not agreeing with him in politics, the writer has been not the less disgusted at the treat ment this gentleman has experienced at the hands of the President and the Secretary of State, and the backs now in their employment, ever since it has appeare probable that he was waiting in Mexico, entertaining a and dismissal and disgrace openly predicted by observer the Secretary of State, in whom Mr. TRIST, not knowle that Peace was the real object of his superiors, not in talent

seen thought that overwhelming popularity would be the have been triut aphantly proclaimed at the opening of Co Taur to reingn. Hence the imputation of agreeance in the Men may differ, an to the propriety of sending a Chief lierk of a Department, "the second in rank" there to the

Mr. Trist surely-while in extent and variety of knowlspeak the truth, is known to be decidedly superior President himself. No! the reason of his being traduced now, by those who appointed him and their jackalls ; me at to defeat the fell purpose nour entertained of o Usey dare not reject, disturbs the visions of those in and and bars, and ingots of silver and gold. How ambition and avariee corrupt the human heart, and make men for to Trist, yet we have seen, without one word of contradic tion or reproof, even from his old friend, the Editor of the

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.
MEXICO, Dec. 20, 1847.
Yesterday, Gens. Butler and Lane arrived in this Yesterday, Gens. Butter and Lane arrived in this city, and this afternoon Col. Johnson came in with his summand from Ayotla.

Riley's brigade is now comfortably demiciled at Tasu bays, and on Sunday Cushing's brigade moved out to Sar Angel. This last command consists of the lat and 2d Penn sylvania, New-York, South Carolina and Massachusett volunteers. These removals make room for the new troops and, as Gen. Manshail is expected in a week or two, with some five or six thousand men, still farther inverment must be made.

C. C.

insulting inventices against N. P. TRIST, not one word has

appeared in any Loco-Foco paper, by way of defence or

"they are arrant knaves and will backbite."

MEXICO, Dec. 26, 1847,
To-day a party left for Pachuca, a place about
eight miles to the nerth-east of this, and a short distance
from the silver mines of Real del Monte. I understant
their purpose is to collect the revenue on silver bars manu
factures there by the English Company. The party consisted of the 5th regiment of infantry, a squadron of dra
zones, and a couple of pieces of artillery—the whole under
the command of Col. Withers, of the 5th. They returned
to the command of the collection of the collec

is command in tenor twelve days.
Capt. Lewis's company of Louisiana mounted volumers arrived here with Gen. Lane, and are to leave for

Capt, Leavis's corapany of Louisiana mounted voluniers arrived here with Gen Lane, and are to leave for Vera Cruz to-mer-zow.

On Tuesday last a Mexican policeman shot a private in the Kentucky res iment through the head, and killed him instantly. He was taken to the guard-house; but on examination it turn so out that it was entirely secidental—the soldier having given him a revolver to look at, when it exploded in his han is. He was released.

In the Republic and, published at Guadalajara, is a pararaph stating that "Schor D Francisco Riband, commander of the squad-on, has been named by the Supreme Government Communied General of the Navy of the South, whose station is established at Tepte until new orders. Where the dem is is his squateou?

Do clock, P. 21—I have just heard from good authority that orders hav a been issued for the departure of the divisions of Major G ionesals Butier and Patterson the latter and of this or comm encemented next week. They are to move on San Luis P dots, and at a point this side of that place are to diverge—the one to Zacatecas, and the other to a town to the subject. The movement will take place as soon as the Quartermast are cas fit the expedition out.

The news from Querestaro is not of much importance.—There has be sen an attempted revolution there, which was put down by President Ansya, assisted by two corps of smillery. The revolential Chair, which will be on the subject. The movement will take place as soon as the Governor and Lexislatures of the different States, demand and the leave of the trevelt have written to the Governor and Lexislatures of the different States, demand and a subject and the constitutional Pres adent will be declared. Herrers is said to the the man. The leaders of the revolt have written to the Governor and Lexislatures of the different States, demand and odders, partenday the colume reducing their officers and solders, partenday the colume reducing the officers and solders, partenday the colume reducing the officers in the lexislatures of the diff

tion i was produced in the mercantile circles last evening, by intelligence from Fall River that the large and well-k gown manufacturing establishment of Andrew Robeson

by intelligence from Fail Airvet that the descent a sown manufacturing establishment of Andrew Robeson & Sons, has been compelled to succomb to the pressure of the times. We are gratified, however, to learn this morning by the Express of Hatch, Gray & Co, that this failure is not likely to prove so disastrons as was at first apprehended. They hope to nearly of quite pay in full their matifities, by the Judicious disposition of their property, and for this purpose have put it into the hands of assigness. Their individual hisbrities comparatively small. Their calicoprinting establishment was nearly the oldest, and one of the largest in the United States.

The business of the firm has been conducted upon the highest principles of business life. The operatives are not highest principles of business life. The operatives are not highest principles of business life. The operatives are not highest principles of business life. The operatives are not a fairs will be wound up without the slightest impeached that fairs will be wound up without the slightest impeachem ant of their integrity.

The Traveller adds:

In this failure the unequal working of State and United In this failure the unequal working of State and United

Padre Jarauta and Col. Withers.

We begin to suspect that General Patterson hurt the feelings of this reverend Captain of guerrilleros, when he refused to make a treaty with him accepting his submission on some fancial terms distanted by the paire's caution or high sense of honor. It is news to hear of him in arms again, at the head of eight hundred men, in the Valley of Mexico, and even carrying his reconnoissnoss in person up to the gates of Guatalupe, almost a suburb of the Castal

a position to observe the Colone's march the preceding day from Testihuacan.

From these lacts sevaral questions agrise. Could Col-Withers have been so near to Jaravia without knowing it? Would he have suffered such a force as Jaravia commanded, to remain at Teothman threatening his dank, or to get to San Cristobal on his rear? Would he not have taken steps immediately to route and disperse it? Or, finally, supposing him ignorant of Jaravia's presence, pursuing his way toward the onines, is it not most probable that Jaravia, with his eight hundred men, would rather have followed him—dogged his march, in the hope of finding some in guarded moment to attack him with advantage—than to ride an lole bravado toward the Capital?

It does not seem easy to soive these riddles, or explain the mystic and highly improbable runnor of Wither's defeat. The only hypothesis we can venture on is, to supposs that Jaravia did attack Withers,—or what is more likely, or what is more likely, was suddenly attacked himself, and his whole force dispersed to the four winds, himself and his occur of fifteen cut of from the retreat to Teetihnacan, and obliged to escape by taking the former route to Mexico. It is certainly not the least obvious question—if Jaravia had eight hundred followers at Teotihnacan, how did he happen to be rambling at Tanepatia, west of the northgru lakes, so far from his command?

[Philad N. American.

cation.

The scene of terror and wild alarm among the passengers at this moment beggars description. The boat was immediately rounded to and headed to the shore, and as she struck the bank a general rush was made for the landing, many persons being drowned in their attempts to get on shore. As she reached the shore, Mr. C. E. Knowlton, of Donaldsonville, and two other passengers whose names we have not heard, with great presence of mind seized the end of the cable, and leaping on shore made it fast to tree on the bank in order to hold the boat in her position—but, through the culpuble negligence of those on board, whose duty it was to attend to such matters, the cable was not made fast on board, and the boat consequently swung out into the stream again, the englishes still gridle.

CITY ITEMS. SATURDAY, Jan. 29. LECTURES ON ASSOCIATION.-The lecture last vening by HERRY JAMES, Esq. was attended by a very respectable audience. The object of the lecture was a show that the relation of God to Man-that of Creator Creature—necessitate Association as the destiny of Hu-manity. God, the Creator, is Love, said the lecturer; but as all perfection belongs to God, so the Creative Love must be perfect or infinite. By infinite or perfect love was meant, a love which is wholly unlimited by self-love. is utterly unlimited by self-love. The Creator feels no anthers, because all men have their being in Him, and His regard consequently can be no different toward them from hat it is toward Himsel. The Creator then is the absolute unity of self-love and universal love. But this, said also admit that what is created what has no being in itself. out derives all its being from another, can only reflect that and in all points reflect its Creator. If now, proceeded the the absolute unity of self-love and universal love, and 2. That the creature can only reflect its Creator, then you will also agree on a third truth, which is, that the true humanity, the true man whom God creates, is the man in ded in all the forms of productive Art. For if these loves e creature be able only to reflect the Creator, then the reature must also exhibit in himself the harmony of these harmony in the creature at once supposes in the creature a two-fold existence or development, first, as a race, and second, as an individual. And it was to the explication this composite history of the creature, and of its fina-ane in Social Harmony that the remainder of the lec-re was devoted.

are was devoted.

The speaker was interrupted frequently by the applianse f the audience, who were evidently highly gratified with is criginal, and often eloquent, presentation of the sub-tel. The next lecture will be given by John S. Dwiour isq. on Friday, Feb. 11.

the fismes were extinguished a quantity of dry-goods HALL THEFT .- The house of Mr. Hugh Munroe 5 Amity at was entered about 7; o'clock last night, by nears of false keys, and robbed of a number of coats, &c

goods store of O. N. Woodford, 66 Catharine-st, and before

POLICE.-A German named Lewis Cutlipp olicis

BROOKLYN, AFFAIRS.
CHARTER CONVENTION.—This Convention held

a meeting at the Common Council Room last evening. A communication was received from the Board of Trusters tion to attend a meeting to be held at the Brooklyn Instiinte, for the purpose of considering the subject of a new City Hospital. Accepted. Whole, and resumed the consideration of the report of the

Committee on the "City Corporation." Mr Marvin ofered the following substitute to the Tenth Section : " Butil the year 1855, the Board of Common Cou-iall consist of 20 members, the Eighth and Ninth Wa-iall check one, and the other Wards each two member-After the census of 1855, the number shall consist of to be chosen by the several Wards on the basis of population." Adopted.

The Convention the adjourned until next Tuesday.

not repose. That portion of the subject which con.

beenabled readily to appre-bend the solution of this problem by Herschel, with the aid of the disgram.— Suppose our San to be lo-cated here in the center, the first circle to inclose stars of the first magnitude

forty-three years. Castor, in the constellation of the Twins, has a period of 215 years, while others extend through seven or eight hundred years. We have not been able to follow these latter through more than a small portion of their orbits; but, a small portion of an orbit being ascertained. Geometry enables us to complete the entire orbit, and by its aid we have been enabled to determine the periods of these singular bodies.

their centre, the St.a. I nere are, in fact, two orbs or Suns of the first magnitude revolving round each other, each of which may be accompanied by a corregge planets as imposing as those attached to our Sun. Neither the previous reasoning nor the observation which followed it was confined to mere

causes thus apparent motion? We find the starcondies were triple, and discovered still farther
combinations, of four Stars, he was under no
infliculty whatsoever with reference to the instrence he should draw from these discoveries.—

La still the control of the star but to the He said these groups certainly are physically con- Sun, and on this hypothesis we can compute the

Earth.

Now this star 61 Cygni has a very remarkable